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A List of the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) Collected by Mr. S.
KAWAMURA on the Island of Camiguin of the Babuyans,
the Philippines, with Descriptions of New Taxa

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Abstract Seven species of buprestid beetles are recorded from the Island of Camiguin of the Babuyans, the Philippines. Two new subspecies are described: *Chrysochroa plaelonga babuyanensis* and *Chrysodema eximia kawamurai*.

Though the Island of Camiguin, one of the Babyuan Islands of the Philippines, is situated at a zoogeographically important position between Formosa and the Philippines, no substantial record of buprestid beetles has been made since E. SAUNDERS (1874) recorded six species from the “Babuyanes,” and the exact buprestid fauna of the Island of Camiguin still remains uncertain. In June, 1988, Mr. Shun-ichi KAWAMURA of Yotsukaido, Chiba Prefecture, brought to Japan many buprestid specimens from that island and entrusted their investigation to me. The buprestids collected are the seven species given in the following lines, of which three species are new to the fauna of the Babuyans and represent new taxa but the remaining four were already recorded by E. SAUNDERS from the “Babuyanes.” Of the seven species, *Chrysodema manillarum* extends its distribution to Formosa and the Ryukyus and *Belionota fallaciosa* over whole tropical Asia, but the remaining five are all endemic to the Philippines. It is interesting that *Chrysodema manillarum* THOMSON, 1879, which is the only species extending its range from the Philippines to the Ryukyus, is replaced by *C. yasumatsui* Y. KUROSAWA, 1954, on the Island of Botel-Tobago, a small island off Formosa towards the southeast. It might be the same case as that between *C. eximia* CASTELNAU et GORY, 1835, of the Philippines and *C. berliozi* DESCARPENTRIES, 1948, of Botel-Tobago Island.

The holotypes, allotypes and several paratypes of the new taxa are preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum, Tokyo.

1. *Chrysochroa plaelonga babuyanensis* Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

(Figs. 1–2)

Entirely cyaneous green to bright green, without aeneous or aureous tinge anywhere except for violet median line of pronotum, elytral apices which are narrowly tinged or margined with golden or red, and ventral surface of two apical segments

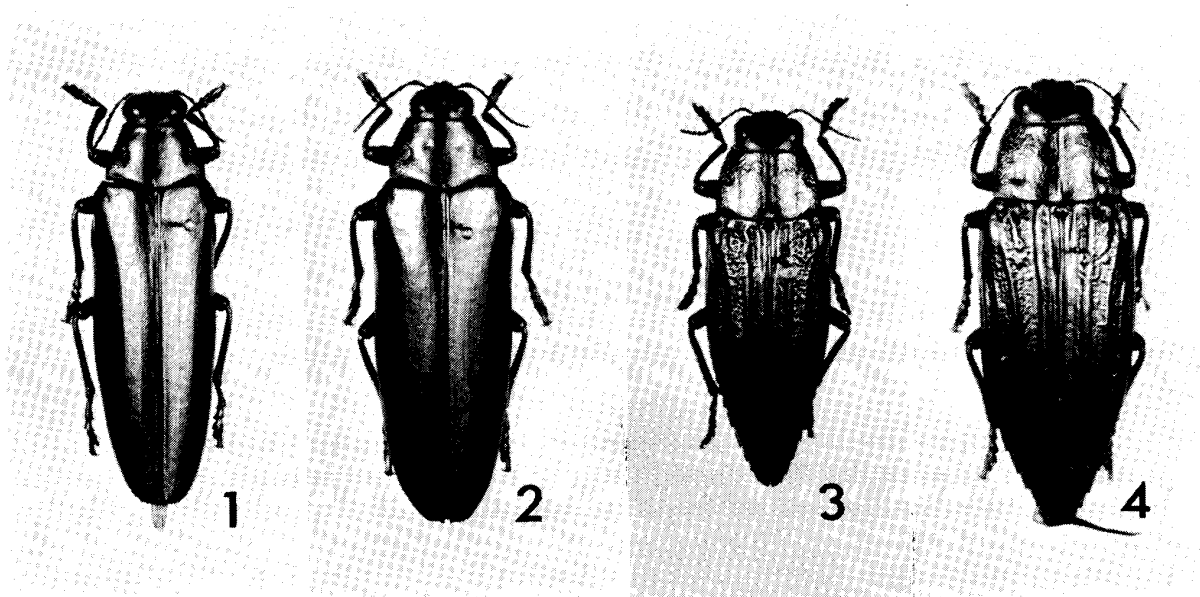


Fig. 1–4. The new buprestid subspecies from the Camiguin Island, N. Philippines. — 1, *Chyrsochroa plaelonga babuyanensis* Y. KUROSAWA, nov., ♂ (holotype); 2, do., ♀ (allotype); 3, *Chrysodema eximia kawamurai* Y. KUROSAWA, nov., ♂ (holotype); 4, do., ♀ (allotype).

of abdomen which gradually change from green to golden and golden to golden-brown or -red towards apex.

Length: 36.8–40.6 mm (male), 35.0–48.5 mm (female); width: 10.3–12.0 mm (male), 9.5–13.6 mm (female).

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and paratypes: 15 ♂♂ 17 ♀♀, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

This subspecies is somewhat larger than the nominotypical race of the main island of Luzon and the Marinduque Island. It is also separable from *C. agusanensis* Y. KUROSAWA, 1979, from Mindanao and eastern Luzon, by the existence of blue or violet median line of pronotum. The large female of this new subspecies somewhat recalls *C. wallacei* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, from Malaya and *C. andamanensis* E. SAUNDERS, 1867, from the Andamans.

2. *Chrysodema* sp.

1 ♀, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

Apparently belongs to the *smaragdula* species-group of the genus *Chrysodema*, though it is difficult to determine its exact systematic position due to the lack of material. It agrees with SAUNDERS' account of the "third form" of *smaragdula*.

3. *Chrysodema eximia kawamurai* Y. KUROSAWA, subsp. nov.

(Figs. 3–4)

Entirely coppery to greenish coppery and always tinged with green in some aspects, instead of being bright green or golden green in the nominotypical race from other islands of the Philippines. Body beneath dark purplish brown as in the nominotypical race.

Length: 21.5–31.8 mm; width: 7.0–10.8 mm.

Holotype (♂), allotype (♀) and paratypes: 1 ♂ 8 ♀♀, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

The colour pattern of this species seems to vary with the islands of the Philippines. *C. fuscitarsis* KERREMANS, 1895, described from Palawan may be a race of this species.

4. *Chrysodema manillarum* THOMSON, 1879

91 ♀♀, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

Already recorded by E. SAUNDERS under the name of “*C. dalmanni* MANNH.” The specimens from the Camiguin Island have the elytra more or less alternately costate. On this point, the race of this island is distinguished from those of Formosa and the Ryukyus. However, the lack of material from various parts of the Philippines forced me not to name it.

5. *Dicercomorpha mutabilis* E. SAUNDERS, 1874

3 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

“Babuyanes” is the type locality of this species. The examples from the Camiguin Island are all smaller and brighter than those from the main island of Luzon, which E. SAUNDERS regarded as a “variety.”

6. *Belionota sagittaria* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1829

1 ♀, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

A typical *sagittaria* with the pronotum and scutellum coppery-red coloured.

7. *Belionota fallaciosa* H. DEYROLLE, 1864

Many males and females, Camiguin Island, Babuyan Islands, N. Philippines, vi. 1988, S. KAWAMURA lgt.

The elytra of the Philippine *fallaciosa* are tinged with purple but not blue as in the nominotypical form from Sundaland. The Formosan *fallaciosa* also has similar colour pattern to the Philippine form. This fact indicates that the Formosan form may have

migrated in the recent geological age from the Philippines, but not from the Continent.

The other two species recorded by E. SAUNDERS, *Chrysodema adjuncta* E. SAUNDERS, 1864, and *Agrilus ornatus* H. DEYROLLE, 1864, were not re-obtained by Mr. S. KAWAMURA.

Reference

SAUNDERS, E., 1874. Notes on the Buprestidae collected by Professor SEMPER in the Philippine Islands; with descriptions of the new species. *Trans. ent. Soc. London*, **1874**: 303–328.